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ZÖÖLOGY

A Statue of Lamarck.—As yet there is no memorial to this eminent naturalist but now it is proposed to erect one in the Jardin des Plantes in Paris. The matter is in charge of a committee of the Museum d'Histoire Naturelle in Paris; subscriptions may be sent to Professor Joubin, the secretary, 55, Rue de Buffon, Paris, France.

Gardiner's Maldivé and Laccadive Archipelagoes,¹ parts of which have been noticed in these pages as they have appeared, has now been completed. The whole makes two quarto volumes of 1079 pages and 100 plates. In this concluding part is an account of the Myriapoda collected by R. I. Pocock enumerating eight species, and some supplementary remarks upon geographical distribution and comments upon the coral reefs, apropos of Mr. Agassiz's work in the same region.

Kollmann's Atlas of Human Embryology.²—This is, as its name implies, an atlas of development. There is no true text, merely descriptions of the three hundred and forty figures which are intended to illustrate the features of human embryology. These figures, which are in part printed in tint, in part in color, are of varying degrees of artistic excellence and have been taken from various sources, a goodly proportion of them being original. Those in half-tone made from wash drawings are with few exceptions excellent, while those made by the zinc process are usually more crude. In a few cases other animals than man have been called upon to supply the illustrations. Thus the early phases of the mammalian orums are based upon Sobotta's well known figures of the egg of the white mouse; Bonnet's work upon the dog and Selenka's upon the apes are called in to illustrate other early features; while chick and fish furnish illus-

¹ The Fauna and Geography of the Maldivé and Laccadive Archipelagoes edited by J. Stanley Gardiner, Volume 2, Supplement 2, Cambridge [England] 1906. 3s, 6d.

² Handatlas der Entwicklungsgeschichte des Menschen von Dr. Julius Kollmann, Erster theil; Progenie, Blastogenie, Adnexa Embryorum, Embryologia Osseum, Embryologia musculorum. Jena, Gustav Fischer, 1907. Mk. 15, Gebunden.

trations of monstrosities, and the development of the skull is introduced by Schauinsland's figures of *Callorhynchus*, and Stöhr's of the salmon.

While the work has considerable value for the medical student in that the illustrations supplement those of the usual text book, the morphologist finds the volume less adapted to his needs. One might wish figures showing the early stages of the vertebral column, more details regarding the development of the lower jaw, better illustrations of the embryonic adnexa, and some connection between the figures of the head cavities and the definitive eye muscles which develop from them. Three figures illustrate the development of the diaphragm. In two only the septum transversum is shown; in the third the diaphragm has nearly its definitive condition, but there is nothing to show the origin of the 'pleural portion.'

The Systematic Position of the Tubinares.—In a recent number of this journal (41, p. 111, 1907), Dr. Shufeldt in the historical introduction to his paper 'On the osteology of the Tubinares,' has this to say about my treatment of these birds in the *Standard Natural History*, vol. IV, pp. 84, seq., (Boston, 1885): "This writer places in his scheme the Tubinares widely removed from the Steganopodes, which I believe to be a mistake, and a non-appreciation of the morphological characters of the latter group of Birds."

If the main object of the bird volume of the *Standard Natural History* had been to present a new classification which in all details should represent my own ideas, the position of the Tubinares would have been a different one. That I fully indicated their proper place and also fully appreciated their 'morphological characters' will be apparent from a perusal of the following quotations from my work: "The arrangement may not be regarded as final, however, for there are reasons to suspect that it will be necessary, ere long, to divide the schizognathous swimmers into three orders, Eretmopodes for the first two superfamilies of the present arrangement, Tubinares for the superfamily Procellarioideæ, and Pluviales for the rest." (P. 65.)

"It has already been hinted at, on a previous page, that the superfamily Procellarioideæ might perhaps better constitute a separate order, Tubinares. Their differences from all the foregoing birds are many and important, and their affinities seem to be more with the Steganopodes and Herodiones than with the gulls or the auks, to some of which many of the petrels show a remarkable external and superficial resemblance." (P. 84.)